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Debate in the Senate.

SPEECH OF

Mr. Morehead, of Ky.

On the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

July 27, 1841.

Concluded.

In 1791, Congress took up the subject of the finances and the currency, involved in the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury for the establishment of a national bank. That venerable assembly was composed, in part, of men who had been in the councils of the Confederation. Pending the revolution, the necessity of such an institution, as a financial instrument, had been felt and acknowledged. The year 1780 was one of extreme depression in the affairs of the States. The Government was without money and without credit. That army, for want of the means of subsistence, was on the verge of dissolution. As a temporary expedient, a bank was established by subscription for the purpose of supplying the army with provisions, which continued for one year only. In May, 1781, Congress, upon the recommendation of Robert Morris, who had been appointed to the office of Superintendent of Finance, adopted a resolution, "approving the plan of a national bank in these United States;" and, on the 31st December following, they passed "an ordinance to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of North America." The effect of the measure was as instantaneous as it was efficient. Private and public credit revived. The financial operations of the Government were strengthened and facilitated. The cause of Independence received a fresh impulse. When, therefore, under the new order of things, produced by a change in the form of the Constitution, a similar measure was proposed, it had the singular advantage of a salutary experience in its behalf. But that was not its only advantage. In the Congress of 1791, were many members who belonged to the Convention of 1787. There were in the Senate, John Langdon, of New Hampshire; Rufus King and Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts; Oliver Ellsworth and William S. Johnson, of Connecticut; Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; Richard Bassett and George Read, of Delaware; Pierce Butler, of South Carolina; and William Few, of Georgia: And in the House of Representatives, Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; George Clymer and Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania; Abraham Baldwin, of Georgia; Daniel Carroll, of Maryland; James Madison, of Virginia; and Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina. As well upon the expediency of establishing a bank, as upon the constitutional power of Congress, they were divided in opinion; but *two thirds* of their number declared, on their oaths, that they believed the power to exist, and voted for the bank. The deliberations of the Senate were not then conducted in the same public manner that they now are. The journal, however, sheds abundant light upon the subject.

The bill to incorporate the bank was first reported in the Senate. The yeas and nays were not taken on its final passage. The test question seems to have been on a motion to strike out that section which provided, that no other bank should be established, by any future law of Congress, during the continuance of the corporation. The Senate refused, by a large majority, to strike out—Messrs. Butler and Few voting in the affirmative; and Messrs. Bassett, Ellsworth, Johnson, King, Langdon, Morris, Read, and Strong, in the negative. The House decided the main question by a majority of nineteen—yeas 39, nays 20—Messrs Clymer, Fitzsimmons, Gilman, Gerry, and Roger Sherman, in the affirmative; and Messrs. Baldwin, Carroll, Madison, and Williamson, in the negative.

The bill passed both Houses, and was presented to President Washington for his concurrence. I need not remind you, sir, that he was President of the Convention that formed the Constitution. He consulted his cabinet, and found them equally divided—Mr. Hamilton and General Knox affirming the constitutionality, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph denying it. He required their opinions in writing; and, after the most candid and mature deliberation, he approved the bill, and it became a law of the land.

Thus, then, sir, it appears that of the twenty-two members of the Convention of 1787—including General Washington, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Randolph, who gave their opinions on the bank charter of 1791—fifteen admitted the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to pass it, and seven were opposed to its passage. Such is a brief legislative history of the first Bank of the United States, and such the preponderance of the members of the Federal Convention in favor of the charter.

In March, 1801, Mr. Jefferson went into the office of President. We have witnessed his opposition to the creation of the bank. On the 23d of March, 1804 he approved an act of Congress authorizing that institution "to establish offices of discount and deposite in any part of the territories or dependencies of the United States, in the manner and on the terms prescribed" by the charter.

In February, 1807, Congress passed "an act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States." It declared the forging or counterfeiting the notes or checks of the bank to be felony, and inflicted a punishment of not less than three, nor more than ten, years imprisonment for a violation of its provisions. Mr. Jefferson concurred in the passage of the law.

Sir, it is difficult to perceive how either of these measures could have received his signature, if he retained the opinion that the bank was unconstitutional. How stands the argument in respect to the last-mentioned act? Congress, in violation of its constitutional authority, charters a bank, with the power of issuing notes of circulation. To prevent the commission of frauds upon the bank, by the counterfeiting of its notes, a law, heavily penal in its character, is interposed. Its effect may be to deprive an American citizen of his liberty for a period of ten years. It is sent to the President of the United States for his approbation. He sanctions it, believing the charter of the bank, from which the counterfeited notes emanate, to be unconstitutional and void. Can it be, sir, that the chief executive officer of the Government, whose high duty it is to protect the constituent body from unjust, no less than unconstitutional, legislation, could, with such convictions, bestow his approbation upon such an act? It was stated by a distinguished representative from Kentucky, [Mr. McKee,] in the debate upon the bank of 1816, that a citizen of that State had been in imprisonment under the law of 1807; that application had been made to Mr. Jefferson to pardon the offence; and that the pardon was refused: and yet we have it from Mr. Jefferson himself, that, when he came into the executive office, he released from prison, without trial, those who had become obnoxious to the alien and sedition law, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, and therefore no law.

Mr. President, the charter of the first bank expired in 1811. Two years before that event took place—in March, 1808—the stockholders presented a memorial to Congress for a renewal of the charter. And now, sir, at that period, from 1808 to 1811, who were its prominent friends? The memorial was offered in the House of Representatives by a member from New York, and, by order of the House, was referred to Mr. Gallatin, then at the head of the Treasury Department, to report his opinion on the subject to the next session.

Of so distinguished a financier as Mr. Gallatin, it is unnecessary for me to speak at large. Associated in the councils—identified with the measures—no man stood higher in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson. He was not only his political associate—he was his intimate personal friend. Strongly opposed to the principles of the Federal party, he was a plain, unadulterated Democratic Republican. His political faith was wholly unimpeachable. No Secretary of the Treasury has united to a greater extent the confidence of the republican party in his talents, his integrity, his patriotism, and his attachment to the principles that brought that party into power.

On the 3d of March, 1809, Mr. Jefferson's term of service expired. On the second of that month, Mr. Gallatin made his report to the House of Representatives, communicating, in compliance with their order, his opinion concerning the bank. I have already shown you, sir, that he admitted it to be constitutional. It remains to show what he thought of its expediency.

"The advantages derived by the Government from the bank may be reduced," he said, "to the following heads: 1. *Safe keeping of the public moneys.* This applies not only to moneys already in the Treasury, but also to those in the hands of the principal collectors, of the Commissioners of Loans, and of several other officers, and affords one of the best securities against delinquencies 2. *Transmission of the public monies.* As the collections will always, in various quarters of the extensive territory of the Union, exceed or fall short of the expenditures in the same places, a perpetual transmission of the money or purchase of remittances at the risk and expense of the United States, would become necessary, in order to meet those demands; but this is done by the bank at its own risk and expense, for every place where one of its branches is established, which embraces all payments of importance. 3. *Collection of the revenue.* The punctuality of payments introduced by the banking system, and the facilities afforded by the bank to the importers indebted for revenue bonds, are amongst the causes which have enabled the United States to collect with so great facility, and so few losses, the large revenue derived from the impost. 4. *Loans:*" and he concludes the whole by stating, "that the bank itself would form an additional bond of common interest and union amongst the several States."

It is not unworthy of consideration that, at the date of this report, Mr. Gallatin was a member of Mr. Jefferson's cabinet. If the latter was still opposed to a bank on constitutional grounds, the spectacle was exhibited of the financial officer of the Administration recommending to Congress a great measure of national policy, which that body was forbidden to pass, and which the President, if it had been presented to him for his signature, could not have approved. Sir, it is scarcely probable that, during the interval of a twelve-month, from March, 1808, when the memorial of the stockholders was referred to Mr. Gallatin, to the same month in 1809, the President of the United States should not have been consulted by his minister of finance on so important a question as the one submitted to him. I am not conversant with the movements of cabinets, but it is difficult to suppose that Mr. Jefferson was profoundly ignorant of the intention of his Secretary to recommend to Congress the re-establishment of the bank. It is still more difficult to suppose, if Mr. Jefferson regarded the bank as unconstitutional, or, in the language of the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] incompatible with public liberty, that he should have been necessary to a proposition so dangerous and alarming as that contained in the Secretary's report.

But I will not press this point. I pass on to other names, and come at once to the year 1811.

In adverting to those, Mr. President, who at that period advocated the renewal of the bank, as they are exhibited on the list of recorded votes, the eye falls upon the name of a distinguished man, who, although a leading member of the Federal party, was, nevertheless, conspicuous for his public spirit and his entire disregard of party ties, when the interests and the honor of his country were at stake. I mean, of course, sir, James A. Bayard, of Delaware. He was not only a patriot, he was a great constitutional lawyer; and whether you consider his talents, his learning, his integrity or his unwavering love of country, there are few men, of any party, whose opinions on constitutional questions are of higher authority. I need not add that he voted for the bank in 1811.

Equal to him in patriotism, in intellect, and in the commanding qualities of a statesman, but of adverse political principles, among the foremost of the active supporters of the bank, was the great southern Senator, William H. Crawford. At the mention of *his* name, Mr. President, it would be no matter of surprise if some gentlemen on the other side of this Hall were to recoil from the developments to which his opinions may give rise. If there was any one politician whose career was distinguished by his advocacy of the bank, and whose position was universally understood, Mr. Crawford was the man. Yet, sir, no fact is more thoroughly interwoven with the history of parties in this country, than that the late President Mr. Van Buren, was his strong friend in his canvass for the Presidency, in 1824. It cannot, I believe, be denied, that he was for Mr. Crawford first, for Mr. Crawford last, and for no other individual but Mr. Crawford, until the last hope of his election was abandoned.

Sir, it is perfectly well known, that the opinion of Mr. Crawford had undergone no change on the bank question. In the revolutions of parties he had not faltered. He stood in 1824 where he stood so proudly in 1811, when following the dictates of his own judgment, he separated himself for a time from the party with which he was associated, and voted with the Federal party for the bank. He had given by this movement the highest possible proof of the earnestness of his convictions of the great importance of the subject. I said that he had not changed his ground, and, in support of the declaration, I take leave to read an extract from a letter written by him to Mr. Ingersoll, in 1831.

"The opinion which I formed of the Bank of the United States when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any pre conceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate in 1811 Since that time I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered.

"I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of a Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his pre conceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the United States Bank in conducting the finances of the Union.

"The provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue should be excluded by that provision."

It will not do to say, Mr. President, that the bank question was not as important in 1824, as it now is, or has ever been. If Mr. Crawford, instead of Mr. Adams, had administered the Government, and administered it, as his friends believed he would have done, to the satisfaction of the nation, his second term of service would have covered the whole period of the agitation of the question of the renewal of the charter. President Jackson alluded to it in his message to Congress in 1829; and in 1832, during the last year of his first Presidential term, the great battle for the recharter was fought in these Halls. If Mr. Crawford had been elected, the strong probability is, that the battle would have been fought during his Administration. And how fought, sir? Fought triumphantly for the bank—fought under the banner of Mr. Crawford, and with his powerful influence in its support. If, I repeat, with the aid of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Crawford had become the President in 1824, we should not be debating the subject; a Bank of the United States would now be in existence, and the "*mater monstrorum*, the mother of monsters" of the Senator from Missouri, would not be a mere figment of the imagination. Sir, what are the facts? What do your Journals show? The bank bill of 1832 passed the Senate, as I have once before observed, by the decisive vote of twenty eight to twenty. It passed the House of Representatives—that body which comes fresh from the hands of the People—that body which ought to be, and I trust is, the mirror of the sentiments of the People of the United States—by a triumphant majority—a majority such as is seldom witnessed on any great national question—a majority which, in some instances, carried whole states along with it. For let me tell the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, what, I am sure, will give him no pain, that it passed the two Houses of Congress with the votes of both the Senators, and of twenty-four out of the twenty-five Representatives from the democratic state of Pennsylvania, who were present and voted! Now who doubts—who for one moment doubts—that if Mr. Crawford had been the President, he would have executed the will of the People as expressed through their Representatives, and approved the bank bill of 1832? Had such been the result, Mr. Van Buren, with all his devotion to democracy, with all his horror of the bank, would have been necessary before the fact to the re establishment of that institution, and the monsters, with *his* aid, would at this moment be devouring the liberties of this country!

But I hasten to a more recent period.

Mr. President, the power of party crushed the bank in 1811. Never did the Republican party commit a more signal or a more grievous error, and most grievously did they repent of it. Sir, what followed? Two years had scarcely elapsed, before the same party suddenly shifted their position. The measure which in 1811 was unconstitutional and inexpedient, became in 1814 both constitutional *and* expedient. The war of 1812 had intervened. It was declared under the auspices of the national approbation and support. It was prosecuted under the heavy embarrassments of a bankrupt Treasury and a prostrate currency. And now, sir, during the progress of the war, what was the condition of your affairs? Your gallant navy covered itself with glory. But your army? Sir, I assure I shall be pardoned, if I spare you the painful rehearsal of its sufferings and its defeats. The fleets of the enemy penetrated your bays and hovered upon your sea-board, and menaced your cities. Your frontier was invaded, and the unprotected inhabitants driven into the interior. Your Capitol fell into the hands of the enemy. The national councils were agitated and enfeebled by a great and influential party opposed to the leading measures of the Administration. States were in hostile array against the Government of the Union, and the Union itself was in fearful danger. The whole political firmament was "hung with black." Bad men threatened and good men trembled for the safety of the Constitution. "To make confusion worse confounded," the credit of the Government was gone; and the country was suffering in all the departments of its commerce and its industry. The breath of party, like the pestilent breath of the Sirocco, had breathed upon its fair and fertile fields, and it was a desert. A sound and uniform currency is the life blood of the Government—*that* had become poisoned at its very fountain, and a gigantic nation was almost prostrate in the dust. Such, sir, without exaggeration, was your deplorable condition pending the war of 1812. Fortunately, most fortunately for the Government, the man of the Constitution was at its head—Mr. Madison, as has been seen, had opposed the bank of 1791. He did not believe it, then, to be necessary and proper to carry into effect any of the enumerated powers of the Constitution. He thought the national finances could be successfully conducted without it. But the necessities of the war had satisfied him that he was mistaken. He renounced his opinion and changed his ground. With him changed, almost to a man, the party which had voted down the bank in 1811. Seldom, in the history of parties, has there been so sudden, so thorough, so violent a revolution of public sentiment, and of the conduct of public men consequent from it. The Federal party changed their ground also. The friends of the bank in 1811 were its opponents in 1816; its former enemies became its warm friends.

Among the foremost in the ranks of the Republican party of that day, in talent, in zeal, in knowledge of the causes of the public embarrassments, in sympathy for the wants of the Government and the condition of the People, stood the then master-spirit of the South in the House of Representatives—the honorable Senator from South Carolina. [Mr. Calhoun.] Seldom has it been the fortune of any statesman to occupy an eminence so enviable and commanding. Throughout this extended country—in all the departments of its labor and trade—in every State and Territory and neighborhood—wherever a depreciated paper dollar circulated or a bank had stopped specie payments—everywhere the services of the honorable gentleman were required by the well-earned plaudits of his countrymen.

[Mr. Calhoun rose, and said that he was opposed to the bank in 1814 and '15.]

I speak now, Mr. Morehead continued, of the bank of 1816, and I am about to refer to a celebrated argument of the Senator from South Carolina, delivered during that year in the House of Representatives—not, however, with the view of placing him in an inconsistent and contradictory attitude before the country. If the honorable Senator has thought proper to change his position; if, believing the bank charter constitutional in 1816, he believes it unconstitutional *now*; if, entertaining the opinion *then* that it was the life preserving measure of the Government, he deems it *now* monstrous and revolutionary and destructive of the public liberty—why, sir, it is no business of mine or of the Senate. I have nothing to do with the motives of the Senator's public conduct, but I must be allowed to rely on the authority of his name, and to advert to an argument which swayed the mind of the nation twenty-five years ago, in the hope that the same consequence may result from it again.

On the occasion of taking up the bank bill in Committee of the Whole in February, 1816, the Senator from South Carolina opened the debate, with an argument of distinguished ability. He proposed to discuss general principles only, without reference to the details of the bill. "The constitutional question had already been so freely and frequently discussed, that all had made up their mind on it;" and that also he declined to consider. "As to the question whether a national bank would be favorable to the administration of the finances of the Government, it was one on which there was so little doubt, that gentlemen would excuse him, if he did not enter into it." "Leaving these questions, he proposed to examine the cause and state of the disorders of the currency, and whether it was in the power of Congress, by establishing a national bank, to remove those disorders."

"As to the state of the currency of the nation," the Senator proceeded to remark, "that it was extremely depreciated, and in degrees varying according to the different sections of the country;" that it was "a stain on the public and private credit, and injurious to the morals of the community;" that it "was opposed to the principles of the Federal Constitution;" that "the power was given to Congress by that instrument, in express terms, to regulate the currency of the United States;" that "in point of fact, that power was not in their hands," but was "exercised by banking institutions, no longer responsible for the correctness with which they managed it;" that "in lieu of gold and silver they had a paper medium, unequally but generally depreciated, which affects," he said, "the trade and industry of the nation; which paralyzes the national arm; which sullies the faith, both public and private, of the United States;" "the right," he continued, "of making money—an attribute of sovereign power—a sacred and important right—was exercised by two hundred and sixty banks, scattered over every part of the United States, not responsible to any power whatever for their issues of paper."

He next alluded to the *excess* of those paper issues—that "there were not in the vaults of all the banks, more than fifteen millions of specie, with a capital amounting to about eighty two millions of dollars; and "this," he argued, "was the true and only cause of the depreciation of the currency." He then turned his attention to "the manner in which that excess had been produced—it was intimately connected with the suspension of specie payments; and advantage had been taken of that suspension to issue still greater floods of it." Besides, he said, "the banks had undertaken to do a new business; to make loans to the government, not as brokers but as stockholders; a practice wholly inconsistent with the system of specie payments." He contended, "that the existing state of things would not cure itself,—that it rested with Congress to make them return to specie payments;" and "that introduced the subject of the national bank."

"A national bank," he said, "paying specie itself, would have a tendency to make specie payments general, as well by its influence as its example." Such an institution, with a capital of thirty five millions of dollars, "with the aid of the state banks that were ready to pay specie, would produce a powerful effect all over the Union." "The restoration of specie payments would remove the embarrassments on the industry of the country, and the stains from its private and public faith." "It remained to see whether the House, without whose aid it was in vain to expect success in the object, would have the fortitude to apply the remedy."

Such, Mr. President, were the views of the Senator from South Carolina in 1816; such his account of the state of the currency; such his opinion of the efficacy of a bank as a remedy for the national embarrassments. I shall not stop to compare the picture drawn by him with the present deplorable condition of the circulating medium. I need not inquire to what extent your "right of making money—an attribute of sovereign power—a sacred and important right," is now exercised—not by two hundred and sixty, but—by *nine hundred banks*, "scattered over every part of the United States, not responsible to any power whatever for their issues of paper;" nor need I inquire to what extent this state of things, "affects the trade of the nation;" "paralyzes the national arm;" and "sullies the faith, public and private, of the United States." I leave the comparison to the Senate and the country. Sir, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, and after ample opportunity had been afforded to test the accuracy of his views in 1816, what in 1834 were the opinions of the distinguished Senator? Had the bank failed in any of the purposes for which it was created? Had it disappointed the expectations of the People or *his* expectations? No; it had indeed been *revolutionary*: but it revolutionized the currency. It had been sadly destructive of *liberty*; but it was the liberty of state banking corporations to flood the country with depreciated paper, and embarrass all the operations of commerce and trade. It is proper, however, that the Senator should speak for himself. In his speech on the removal of the deposites on the 13th January, 1834, the honorable gentleman said:

"I am no partisan of the bank. I am connected with it in no way by monetary or political ties. I might say, with truth, that the bank owes as much to me as to any other individual in the country, and I might even add, that, had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered."

"It is said that the bank had no agency, at least no efficient agency, in the restoration of specie payments in 1817; and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation. To enter into a minute examination of them would carry me too far from the subject; and I must content myself with saying, that, having been on the political stage, without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—the bank has been an *indispensable agent* in the restoration of *specie payments*; that, without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of an utter prostration of all the moneyed institutions of the country and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments but has given a currency far more uniform between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

Having thus shown the prominent part taken by the Senator from South Carolina in the establishment of the first Bank of the United States, allow me next to inquire who his associates were in that great political movement. Who were the men, so utterly regardless of the public welfare, or so ignorant of the powers of the constitution, as to unite in the adoption of a measure, which is now denounced as pregnant with danger to the liberties of the people? Who were they? Why, sir, Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, the able and accomplished colleague of the Senator from that state: Mr. Cuthbert and Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia; the honorable Senator from Alabama, [Mr. King,] then a member of the House from North Carolina; Mr. Grosvenor, of New York; Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Clark and Mr. M'Kee, of Kentucky; Mr. Pinckney, of Maryland; Mr. Southard, of New Jersey; and Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana. These were some of the men, who, knowing not what they did, engaged in the work of sapping the foundations of the constitution, and therewith the pillars of the Government under which we live! Sir, the present advocates of the bank may safely, quite safely, it occurs to me, with such examples before them, commit themselves to the judgment of posterity and of mankind.

The bill received in the Senate the valuable assistance of such men as James Barbour, of Virginia; William T. Barry, of Kentucky; Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio; and of every member, I believe, except two, of the Republican party. It passed accordingly, and was approved by President Madison. On the 1st of January, 1817, the bank went into operation. On the 1st of January, 1817, the bank went into operation. On the first of July thereafter, the principal state banks resumed the payment of gold and silver for their notes. In a few years, the nation rose from the humiliating condition in which a system of state banks and a deranged currency had placed it, and recommenced its march to wealth and greatness. Beyond any experience of our own—beyond the experience of any other people—its re-

sources were developed—its energies strengthened—its magnificent proportions expanded and matured. If you were to point to the period of your most healthful and exuberant prosperity, I cannot, I think, be mistaken in supposing that you would select the last ten years of the administration of the late national bank. Well, sir, as the time approached when its charter would expire, the question of rechartering it rose again. We have seen who its advocates were in 1791, in 1811, in 1816. Who were they of 1832? Sir, South Carolina again took the lead in the person of one of her most distinguished sons. Seldom has a more luminous document issued from the halls of this Capitol than the report of Mr. McDuffie in 1830. Commensurately with the limits of the Union, it was circulated and read with an avidity that was wholly without parallel; and little doubt can be entertained, that it prepared the way for that decisive expression of public opinion, which occurred on the final passage of the bank bill through both Houses of Congress in 1832; in the accomplishment of which event, Mr. McDuffie acted so able and so conspicuous a part.

The bank part of the message of the President in 1830 was referred in the Senate to the committee of finance, at the head of which was the venerable Senator from Maryland, [General Samuel Smith.] He was a democrat, as my friend from Virginia would say, of the "most straitest sect." He was a merchant, I believe, sir, of large and accurate experience of the commercial affairs of this country. He was then a leading member of the Jackson party in the Senate, as Mr. McDuffie was in the other House. He had voted against the bank in 1811. In his report to the Senate, he declared the opinion of the committee to be, that "the country was in the enjoyment of a uniform currency, not only sound and uniform in itself, and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country." He stated that "the Government had, during the ten years preceding the 1st January, 1830, received from the collectors of the revenue, in every part of this widely extended country, more than two hundred and thirty millions of dollars;" that "that immense sum, through the agency of the bank, had been disbursed at other points, many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, and yet that it had been so collected and distributed, without the loss, as far as the committee could learn, of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the government;" and the report concluded with an expression of opinion, that it was "prudent to abstain from all legislation—to abide the practical good which the country enjoyed, and to put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." When the question of the renewal of the charter of the bank came up in 1832, the Senator from Maryland recorded his vote in the affirmative. Associated with him in the effort that was at that time made to save the currency from derangement, the Government from debt, and the People from the pressure they now endure, were some of the most enlightened statesmen of the present day. I am not about to enumerate them.

But, while it is not my wish to abuse the patience of the Senate, I trust I may be permitted to refer to an additional source of authority on this important subject—I mean that of the State Governments. There are few states of this Union that have not, at some period or other of the existence of the bank, indicated their concurrence in the constitutionality of the charter. I believe it was the honorable gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Walker] who alluded to the recent avowal by the Legislature of New Hampshire of a settled purpose to nullify the charter of this bank. New Hampshire, we are informed, threatens resistance to a law of the United States! Sir, New Hampshire is estopped from the nullification of this charter by her own assertions of its constitutionality. I am enabled to state, on the authority of a pamphlet with which I have been furnished by a friend, that, in June, 1821, a resolution passed the House of Representatives of that state, by a vote of one hundred and seventy-two to nine, declaring "that the Congress of the United States have, by the constitution, power to establish a bank with offices of discount and deposite in the several states, as is done by the act establishing the Bank of the United States; and that the exercise of this power is necessary for the due administration of the fiscal concerns of the United States." This was no party resolution. It was passed at a period the most propitious for the calm and dispassionate consideration of the subject to which it refers. It was passed during the administration of Mr. Monroe, when the old land-marks of party had been overthrown, when the people of the United States were one people, and when great measures were discussed and decided with exclusive reference to the public good. Such a precedent cannot be disregarded.

But New Hampshire was not the only state, in those halcyon days of party oblivion, to declare her opinion that the bank was constitutional. On the 11th of December, 1821, a special committee of the Legislature of South Carolina, to whom was referred a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, that "Congress should make no laws to erect or incorporate a bank or other moneyed institution, except within the District of Columbia," reported a resolution declining the concurrence of the Legislature of South Carolina in the proposed amendment. The preamble contained these words:

"Your committee are unanimously of opinion that, as Congress is constitutionally invested with the right to incorporate a bank, it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia. They apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers which the People of the United States have confided to Congress, but believe that, in the exercise of these powers, that body will render themselves entirely efficient to the great purposes of our national compact."

The House, on the same day, agreed to the report, and, on the day following, the Senate concurred.

Nor has Pennsylvania been chary of her opinions concerning the bank. On the 6th June, 1832, it was resolved by her General Assembly

"That, connected as the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures is with the successful financial operations and sound currency of the country, we view the speedy rechartering of the Bank of the United States, with such alterations as may secure the rights of the states if any be necessary, as of vital importance to the public welfare."

But it is time, Mr. President, that I should relieve you from the fatigue of listening to me. I have endeavored to prove that the power of Congress to establish a national bank has been confirmed by a succession of uninterrupted precedents which ought not now to be shaken, and that the charter of the proposed bank is conformable to the policy of the nation during every period of its exemption from party discord and strife. The slightest examination will show that its principles are those of the charters of 1791 and 1816; and these the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] has declared to be revolutionary. Sir, what are we to understand to be the meaning of this declaration? Is it meant that this bill contains such an assertion of lawless, arbitrary, and unconstitutional power as to justify resistance by force? Are we to understand that a charter, such as has been upon your statute-book for forty years—a charter which will receive, if it become a law, all the constitutional sanctions of your national legislation—will be met and repelled as no law? Revolutionary! Sir, before the Senator from South Carolina repeats that declaration, let him blot from the national records the most enduring specimens of his own patriotism—the proudest achievement of his public life. Let him tear from his brow the triumphal wreath, with which a grateful country entwined it for his efforts in the great struggle for the restoration of the currency in 1816. Let him disclaim the companionship of the patriots and statesmen of that day—of Madison, Monroe, Gallatin, Lowndes, Pinkney, Forsyth—men who have been characterized by his eloquent and distinguished friend, [Mr. McDuffie,] as composing an assemblage "of higher talent and purer patriotism than has ever existed since the days of the Revolution." Let him do all that, before he again denounces the measure on your table as unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Sir, the Senator is mistaken: it is *he* who is revolutionary. It is *he* who, discarding the authority of a precedent of his own creation, would unsettle the foundations of the policy of the Government for forty years of its existence—the policy of Washington, and Ames, and Sherman, and Madison, and Monroe, and Gerry, and Gallatin—in one word, of the conscript fathers of the Republic. If that policy contained the seeds of revolution, the men of the Revolution planted them. If it be a war upon the constitution, the fathers of the constitution themselves declared it. If it be the path that leads to despotism, to resistence, to disunion, the sages who consolidated the Union, who gathered the scattered elements of the confederation of 1776, and bound them up into one great and harmonious system of government—they have pursued that path before us. Whatever may be the feelings of other gentlemen, I feel that it cannot be unsafe to follow where such men have led. They were wise men and patriots, "honest, capable, faithful to the constitution," or the history of their lives is a miserable tale of deception, and falsehood, and fraud.

Yet gentlemen in opposition, announce their purpose to repeal this charter! The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Allen] leads off, and tells us, in his place, with an air of strong, but, he may be assured, of misplaced defiance, that, on the day this bill becomes a law, he—he will lay on the table of the Senate a bill for its repeal. The thunders of an incensed People have scarcely ceased to peal throughout the land—the gentleman and his party have scarcely risen from the shock—and is he so desperate as to provoke once more the terrible genius of the storm? Sir, when that Senator shall convince this nation that he does, and that the Congress of '91 did not, understand the true principles of the Constitution; when he shall convince this nation that he is its only "infallible expounder," and that Washington, and Madison, and Marshall were dolts and blockheads, I do not say that the days of the Government will be numbered, but I do say, that the period of its decline and degeneracy will be at hand.

The Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Buchanan,] to my infinite surprise, avows his intention to join the crusade with the Senator from Ohio. "From Georgia to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains," exclaims the Senator, "the cry of repeal will be sounded;" and, staking his high reputation on the issue, he vainly attempts to summon to his aid the authority of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is certainly not my purpose to discuss the question now with the Senator from Pennsylvania. My colleague has exhausted the argument, if not to the Senator's satisfaction, I am sure, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. I understand the honorable gentleman to post himself on the ground that this is a public, not a private corporation; that, being a mere fiscal agent of the Government, appointed for the subservience of its own purposes, Congress possesses no power to render the grant inalienable, but may withdraw and resume at its pleasure, without any violation of the plighted faith of the nation, or any infringement of vested private rights. Then, sir, I will not appeal to the opinions of the dead, but of the living; and I refer the Senator to an authority higher, it may be, in his estimation, than even that of the late Chief Justice—I mean the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In a celebrated report, communicated by Mr. Taney, from the Treasury Department, to Congress, on the 3d December, 1833, I read this language:

"In pursuance of the power reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," I have directed that the deposites of the money of the United States shall not be made in said bank or branches thereof, but in certain State banks which have been designated for that purpose; and I now proceed to lay before Congress the reasons which induced me to give this order and direction."

He then quotes the sixteenth section of the charter, from which the power of removal was derived, and proceeds:

"It has been settled, by repeated adjudication, that a charter granted by a State to a corporation, like that of the Bank of the United States, is a contract between the sovereignty which grants it and the stockholders. The same principle must apply to a charter granted by the United States, and, consequently, the act incorporating the bank is to be regarded as a contract between the United States, of the one part, and the stockholders on the other; and, by the plain terms of the contract, as contained in the section above quoted, the stockholders have agreed that the power reserved to the Secretary over the deposites shall not be restricted to any particular contingencies, but be absolute and unconditional, as far as their interests are involved in the removal. The order, therefore, of the Secretary, directing the public money to be deposited elsewhere, can, in no event, be regarded as a violation of the contract with the stockholders, nor impair any right secured to them by the charter."

Now, I submit, Mr. President, that the Senator from Pennsylvania is reckoning without his host. The question of repeal is not an open question, and I leave him to relieve himself from the weight of the authority to which I have referred in the best manner he may.

A few words, sir, on this subject to the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun.] In the face of his position in 1816—in the face of the position of South Carolina in 1821—he has declared, as he lives, that, in his opinion, it will be competent for Congress to abrogate this charter, and he proclaims his determination to enter the lists for the repeal. I know of no politician in this country who has taken higher ground in behalf of the inviolability of the national faith than that honorable gentleman. In the discussion which arose in this House, in 1833, upon the removal of the deposites, he concurred with Mr. Taney, that the charter of the bank was a contract between the Government and the stockholders. "The Secretary," he said, "asserts, and asserts truly, that the bank charter is a contract between the Government, or rather the People of the United States and the bank;" and, having argued upon that postulate, he wound up the argument as follows:

"I have now offered all the remarks I intended in reference to the deposite question, and, on reviewing the whole ground, I must say that the Secretary in removing the deposites has clearly transcended his power; that he has violated the contract between the bank and the United States; that in so doing he has deeply injured that large and respectable portion of our citizens, who have been invited, on the faith of the Government, to invest their property in the institution; while at the same time, he has deeply injured the public in its character of stockholders; and finally, that he has inflicted a deep wound on the public faith." "To inflict a wound anywhere, particularly on the public faith, is to embarrass all the channels of currency and exchange; and it is to this, and not to the withdrawing the few millions of dollars from circulation, that I attribute the present moneyed embarrassments."

So, the public faith! *Who* does not know how much is wrapped up in the comprehensive import of that single term? What American Senator does not feel that his own personal honor is involved in the preservation inviolate of the faith of the Republic? Who is there among us to cast a stain on the spotless integrity of the national character? There are none, I trust, sir—none, none. Whatever may be the conflicts of opinion in this Hall, however that question shall arise, it will be found that the American Senate will unite as one man in support of the faith and honor of the country.

For myself, I have no fears of the result of this threatened movement for repeal. The People of the United States are not prepared for that. It will be difficult to satisfy them that Washington and Madison so far misconceived the true spirit of the Constitution as for the one to establish, and the other to follow, a legislative precedent utterly destitute of constitutional authority. It will be difficult to satisfy them that the policy of the father of his country was the result of any other than a high regard to the requirements of the constitution, the permanence of the Government, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the glory of the Republic. Sir, that policy in its origin was no party invention. It sprung from the necessities of the Revolution. It was continued from a belief that the bank was required as an instrument of the national prosperity. Crushed by the power of party in 1811, it rose again in 1816 from the operation of the causes that produced it. A power stronger than that of party—the veto of the President—crushed it a second time in 1832. Once more the People have interposed, and have taken the subject into their own hands. Years of bitter experience have awakened their attention to the only efficacious remedy for the distresses of the country. They have declared their will to be that the currency be reformed, and we are here to execute it. Sir, shall we not comply with their commands? Then, let us go back to the policy of the fathers of the Constitution. Let us pursue their safe and familiar footsteps. "Their ways are ways of pleasantness, and all their paths are peace." What a spectacle it would be if, forgetting that we are partisans, we were to run up again the flag of the Republic, and engage with one accord in a common effort for the restoration of the national prosperity! That being impracticable, I hope the Whigs of the Senate will not shrink from the performance of their high and imperious duties. The nation expects them to redeem the pledges of the Whig party. I beseech you, sir, let the beneficence of your legislation be displayed in the sure and thorough accomplishment of the work of *reform*. Unfetter the energies of this broad land. The blessings of an anxious and a suffering People will then fall in torrents upon your heads.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] said the other day that the People of the United States, after the last election of President, desired repose. Well, sir, give them repose; not the repose which arises from a hopelessness of relief; not the repose of a man who, in the extremity of his condition, gives up all as lost, and becomes indifferent to his fate. No, sir; but the repose of a patient after the agonizing spasms of disease have been succeeded by returning health and animation. Give them repose—by the energy of your counsels; by the wisdom of your measures; by an ardent devotion to their true interests, and the applause of the nation will be your just reward.

From the Baltimore American.

Duties on Tea and Coffee.—It is becoming an electioneering device on the part of the Opposition to raise a great outcry at the imposition of duties on tea and coffee. It argues well for the Whig Administration that this is seized upon as one of the chief objections against it; for if it has committed no more grievous faults than this, if the watchful eyes of the Opposition have been able to detect no more tenable ground of hostility, the inference is strong that a high degree of patriotism, prudence and statesmanlike ability has been brought to the management of the government.

What are the facts bearing upon this point? The Van Buren Administration retired from office leaving a debt of some ten or twelve millions. The present Administration must provide for its payment. How shall this be done? By direct taxation upon the lands and property of the people? Hardly, if it can be avoided. The usage of the government has always been to raise money by duties on imports—a mode of providing revenue so easy and simple, so free from oppression, and so beneficial in itself, as an indirect means of regulating trade with foreign countries, that no other mode, we may be sure, would be tolerated by the people of the United States, so long as that could be resorted to. If the Van Buren Administration had continued in power it would have had recourse to the same system: for in connection with the debt already contracted, there was a falling off in the revenue in consequence of the diminution of duties under the Compromise Act. It would have been necessary for the relief of the Treasury to put duties upon most of the free articles on our list of imports, and to increase as high as twenty per cent. at least, the duties upon articles admitted under that standard. Mr. Woodbury, in one of his Reports from the Treasury Department, informed Congress that this course would be imperatively called for.

The Whigs, succeeding to the responsibilities of the late Administration, have done no more in this particular than would have been necessary in any event.

The objection however is that tea, coffee and sugar should have been included in the list of duty paying articles. Is this the first time that these articles have been subject to duty? The simple fact is that for forty-four years out of the fifty-two that the Government has been established, tea and coffee have not only been subject to duty, but the duty has never before been so low as the present bill proposes, with the exception of coffee for a single year about the time of the passage of the Compromise Act.

In 1801, under Mr. Jefferson, the duty on coffee was raised to five cents a pound; and in 1812 it was raised to ten cents. In 1818 it was brought back to five cents again, and so remained until 1830. The abundance of money in the Treasury about that time rendered a reduction proper, and the duty was brought down to two cents a pound, and shortly afterwards was entirely removed. The case was pretty much the same with respect to tea. Sugar was also subject to duty for a double purpose—for revenue, and also for the sake of protection to the planters of Louisiana.

The prices of these commodities vary but slightly when free and when subject to a moderate duty. The foreign producer pays the chief part of the duty when the crop is as usual, abundant; when it falls short, the price would rise whether there be a duty or not, just in proportion to the deficiency of supply. There has been a considerable quantity of nonsense vented already on this subject, with a view to make a great deal out of a very small matter; and if the people choose to listen and be gulled by it, there will be a great deal more. The Government is pursuing an old and familiar policy in laying duties on these articles; and there is really no occasion for the fuss which some electioneering people are making about it.

MR. STANLY.

In the House of Representatives the other day, in the discussion of the bill providing for the payment of the debts of the Post Office Department, a debate arose, a portion of which, for its irrelevancy and its violent partizan character, presented a strong resemblance to some of those which so disgracefully marred the proceedings of the last Congress. Mr. Stanly, of our state, in reply to some of these, made several hard hits; we extract from his speech the following:

"Then we have had a gentleman from Illinois, who comes rushing fresh from the sawpits, and from the buffaloes of the prairies—just from among the Pottawatamies (if any of them are left there)—and on the second day of his appearance on this floor he informs us that there is to be a dissolution in the Cabinet, and that the gentlemen who now honor the Departments of this Government by presiding over them are to "get their walking papers!" Sir, if he had ever known these men—if he had ever enjoyed but a single hour with them in private company, he would have been the last man to apply to gentlemen of their talents and standing, and refined and gentlemanly bearing, language of this description. The present Executive Cabinet is composed of the best, the highest minded, and the ablest men since the days of Washington. Can the gentleman suppose that men like these entertain any great horror at the thought (to use the gentleman's polished phrase) of "getting their walking papers?"—that the calm of private life—where they are most honored because there they are the most thoroughly known—has any horrors for them? No, sir, no. It would be but a happy and welcome release from the cares of that official station which, from them, gains more of dignity than it confers. Such remarks do not come with a good grace from a gentleman who has hardly shaken the dust of travel from his clothes, and who, though he has scarce placed his foot upon this floor, undertakes to proclaim, in advance, that such men as now compose the Council of the President are to "get their walking papers." No, gentlemen—lay not that flattering unction to your souls. But if it were true—if this Cabinet were to be dissolved—what will *you* gain by it? Do you want to take John Tyler into your treacherous and malignant embraces? What have you to do with a dissolution of the Whig Cabinet? Do you want some fat Receiver's placed to be secured? Or do you seek the appointment of some postmaster, who shall frank all sorts of papers and pamphlets on the subject of Abolition? Why you know perfectly well that there is not a man here who would take up John Tyler as his candidate, at the end of his present four years' term. You chuckle and rejoice, and almost burst your sides with laughing at the fancied discord in the Whig ranks; but not one man of you has had the courage or the grace to say, here in your places, that you will support John Tyler as your Presidential candidate, as a reward for his veto on the bank bill. None of you will say this, though you can hang round the avenues of the palace, fawning upon the President, and volunteering advice till he is worn out by your importunities to break with his own friends and come into your keeping, and as soon as he does, and you have served yourselves of him, you are prepared to tomahawk him the very first opportunity. A most extraordinary spectacle it is which we witness from day to day. The gentleman does not know the counsels of his own party, nor does he understand what he is talking about, when he prophesies so confidently the dismissal of the present Cabinet. When the Cabinet and the President part, they will part on great principles—they will part like friends and like gentlemen. They are willing to part when such a case shall occur; they are entirely ready to go when ever the remotest wish shall be expressed. Retirement has blandishments for men like these, beyond the utmost stretch of the Illinois gentleman's mind or conception; ay, charms beyond the profits of the fattest receiver's office—beyond a grant of the richest prairie lands."

A Curious Character.—A few days ago, a man of eccentric habits departed this life at his house in Broad Street buildings, in the 84th year of his age. His name was John Yardly Vernon, and he had a fancy for always appearing about the streets in the garb of a beggarman. He was, we are given to understand, a stock broker, having years ago, by a careful and industrious course, realised upwards of 100,000*l*, and yet cut such a miserable figure in the streets that people have dropped alms into a little bag which it was his custom to carry. He never appeared to be offended at the mistakes which were thus made by the compassionate donors, but he invariably returned the money with a smile, and the words, "No, no, thank you." The refusal had always the effect of exciting astonishment, and the old gentleman walked on in an old pair of shoes, or rather slippers, not worth a penny. The parochial officers of the neighborhood in which he resided, say that he made it a rule to walk down to Whitechapple every day to get a glass of rum-and-water, in which he soaked some bread, a dish in which he seemed to take more delight than in any other. His old habits of business were exemplified in his visits to butchers' stalls, in which he purchased bits of meat, and to broker's shops, where he bargained for old pieces of furniture, in which he could have had no use, except the philosophical one of keeping up the excitement which the very show of business seldom fails to en-

courage. Mr. Vernon attended church regularly, but never contented a pew. He sat amongst the poorest parishioners, frequently put into the plate as much as would pay for a suit of the best, and amongst the whole congregation there was not a charity in the world which he was not a principal contributor. *London Paper.*

THE NEWSPAPER.

There is scarcely any thing that distinguishes modern from ancient times, more than the rapidity by which intelligence is conveyed. Formerly mountains, seas and streams, were regarded as insurmountable boundaries. Diversity of language was also another impediment to the progress of knowledge. But all these obstructions have, in modern times, vanished as if by magic. The broad Atlantic no longer presents any barrier to the flight of intelligence. And the moment that any occurrence arrives, a mysterious messenger climbs the tops of our highest mountains, skims along the bosom of our lakes, visits every city, village and hamlet in its transit. This mighty piece of machinery, which has been so much abused, is nothing more than a Newspaper. It visits the cabinet of Kings, the halls of the great, and the hovels of the poor, and proclaims alike to the world what has been done, "unawed by power and unbribed by gain." Printing is, in short, the great bond by which the civilized world is held together—which makes the poorest man, while seated under his cottage vine, familiar with the great revolutions taking place in the political world—familiar with all the movements of Emperors and Monarchs. What would the world do without Newspapers? Suppose them stricken from existence, what a cloud of thick darkness would rest upon us! Notwithstanding all our other sources of information remained and the art of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. Every body then should take a Newspaper; for, if they are not sufficiently valuable to file, they are worth half the subscription price to put up Garden Seed for the women—to cut out Patterns for the girls—or make Kites for the boys. Who, then, will not take a Newspaper? *Rel. Reg.*

Extensive Bank Robbery.—The Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last, by means of false keys, and robbed of ninety two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Fortunately for the bank, $72,135 of this large amount were mutilated notes, issued by the branch, stamped on the face "Cancelled," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the robber or robbers and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Arrival of a Distinguished Stranger.—Among the passengers recently from Harre, by the packet Sylvie de Grasse, is General J. Harlan, of Philadelphia, who returns to his native city after an absence of nearly twenty years, principally passed in India and Central Asia, during which period he successively served as surgeon in the honorable East India Company's service, in the Burmese war, the civil and military service of his Highness the Maha Rajah Rungeet Tyng, Prince of Lahore, including the Government of the Province Guzerat; and, lastly, Aid de-Camp General to Dost Mahomed, Kahn of Cabul; besides extensive peregrinations in the most interesting and less frequented parts of Central Asia, including a year's residence in and about the plains of the Oxus. It has fallen to the lot of few men to encounter such numerous and romantic adventures. It is to be hoped that he will, without delay, favor the public with his personal narrative. *U. S. Gazette.*

An easy way to meet a Deficit.—The New York Tribune gives the following view of the state of the account between the Government and Mr. Hoyt:

"Mr. Jesse Hoyt, as we understand, is likely to find himself in a fix, but he is "calm as a summer morning." The apparent balance against him on the Treasury books is stated at $160,000, but he disposes of this very neatly by charging the Government one per cent. commission on all the Public Money disbursed by him as practical Sub Treasurer up to the time a Receiver General was appointed. In other words, Hoyt, whose lawful emoluments were some $50,000 per annum, paid over the Public Money collected by him to those to whom the Government gave drafts on him instead of paying it up to a depository, having the use of the money meantime, and only charged the Government *one per cent.* on the $20,000,000 so disbursed! If he will 'improve' his 'bid' to five per cent., his commission will amount to the comfortable sum of $1,000,000; and the balance due him to $840,000, instead of a beggarly $40,000 only."

"*The Guillotine at Work*"—Charles Lancaster, a Loco Foco Post Master at Carrollton, Illinois, has been removed from office by Post Master General Granger, for harboring the opinion that he might fish the letters from the mail bags—an opinion which he carried into practice. Since his removal, he has been tried upon the charge, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for 20 years!

A. C. Dodge has been re-elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin, by an unascertained (but not large) majority, over Mr. Rich, his Whig opponent.

BOROUGH.

, September 2.

UBLIC LANDS.

fied in being able to an- aders that the bill provid- ble di tribution of the pro- blic lands among all the ssed in the House of Rep- ne weeks since, has also te, by a vote of 28 to 22, our not very important a- ich will doubtless be con- House.

of South Carolina, in view his own state on the sub- st the bill; with this ex- Whig voted in favor of it, tacle was thrown in the ge by Mr. Benton, Cal- of the party. It is em- fore, a Whig measure, s beneficial effects will in our Old North State.

THE ERIE STEAMER.

The following is given as the most accurate account that can be procured of the number of persons on board of the ill-fated steamboat Erie, when burned.

Swiss passengers		130
Cabin	"	50
Deck	" Americans, &c.	50
Crew		25
Musicians		10
		265
Saved		33
Total loss of lives		232

The loss in money estimated at 300,000 dollars.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH.—We have again been favored with a mammoth BEET; a present from our esteemed friend Henry K. Witherspoon. Though large, it does not come up to the one which we last week noticed. It has a quality, however, equally valuable—it is as sound as the heart of the generous giver; and when we smack our lips over its saccharinous substance, our fervent aspirations will be poured out for his welfare and prosperity.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

By a communication dated the 8th instant, received at the Department of War, from Colonel Worth, commanding the army in Florida, it appears that the number of Indian captures continues to increase.

On the 8th of last month, Sergeant Nash, of the 8th Infantry, captured the remainder of Coosa Coacoochee's band, five in number. From these the position of twety-five of Halleck's band was ascertained, of which Capt. Gwynne succeeded, without bloodshed, in securing the chief and two warriors. The rest had abandoned their camp before Captain G. succeeded in penetrating to their hiding-place. Their crops, the most fruitful yet discovered, and covering thirty acres, were destroyed. Two of these confessed having participated in the murder of an express in April last, under the sub-chief Waxahadjo, who was secured at the time and executed. The alternative having been submitted to them, of securing the presence of the rest of their people or of sharing the fate of their leader, they immediately depatched a messenger to them for that purpose, and no doubt is entertained of a successful result. This capture will probably serve to operate upon their chief, Halleck and other bands in the same neighborhood.

The chief of the Seminole Indians, who, with the Mickasukies, are in the southern part of the peninsula, had promised to meet Colonel W. at a place appointed, next moon. The latter manifest, as yet, no disposition to yield, but strong hopes are entertained that this will before long be brought about. Two hundred and one Indians, in all, are now in at Tampa, and there is every prospect of a speedy pacification of the country west of that place. The effect of this would be to facilitate the operations south. Very considerable reduction has been made in the expenditures, and every thing promises well. *Nat. Intel.*

There is something so extraordinary in the circumstance of the late horrid catastrophe at Syracuse, where thirty human souls have been blown into eternity by the explosion of gunpowder in a carpenter's shop on the bank of the canal, as to attract more than an ordinary share of the public attention. It is said, in one of the accounts, that about twenty-five barrels was the quantity of gunpowder exploded. The existence of such a deposite of powder in that place was a secret: or the people with their engines, and the spectators, men, women, and children, would not have crowded around the flames as they did, but would, on the contrary, have run from them. How came a deposite of twenty-five barrels of gunpowder to be made in such a place? We have had reports, for a week or two past, of secret preparations on the Northern frontier for another patriotic (piratical) invasion of the British territory, and of deposites of munitions and means for these incendiary and predatory movements being made at different points, stealthily, and some by actual theft, as in the case of the State's cannon stolen. Was this quantity of gunpowder, concealed in a carpenter's shop, one of those deposites? This is a point well worth looking into; and, should it turn out to be as we suspect, it is hoped that every real patriot in that part of the country—every man who values the peace and welfare of his own country, and abhors ruffianism in any form or guise, will be on the alert to detect and defeat the plans of the conspirators against their country's honor and against the peace of the frontier. *Nat. Intel.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, August 24

The rejoirings of Locofocoism over the Veto have met with a sudden check in the changed aspect of things at Washington, and now it is calling out its forces "to reiterate their vows of hostility to a National Bank in any and every form." To-night they hold a meeting, and, to ensure a goodly attendance, it is announced in the bills that a splendid band of music will perform, and that fire-works on the most magnificent scale will be exhibited!

The passage of the bankrupt law is beginning to have some good effect already. Several debtors have been able to compromise with their creditors, who before were not willing to release them without payment in full; and, on the other hand, debtors who had property and had managed to keep it out of reach of their creditors, have come forward and offered terms of settlement, preferring to do so rather than be compelled to yield up by the law.

The Hon. Gideon Lee, formerly one of the Representatives in Congress from this city, died at his residence in Geneva on the 21st inst.

Stocks have all gone down again to day. United States Bank closed at 11¾; and Indiana bonds sold at 56½.

Two companies of United States troops are on the way to the Disputed Territory to relieve the civil posse maintained there at the joint expense of Maine and Massachusetts. These will be the first government soldiers that have been there since the dispute commenced. I have heard nothing further about the excitement concerning the line the commissioners are running.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday last, having been in session since the second Monday of June. We bring up our report of the Opinions delivered by the Court:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in Wells *v.* Mitchell, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Adams *v.* Alexander, from Guilford; directing a new trial.

Also, in White & Pettijohn *v.* White *et al.* in Equity, from Washington; affirming the decree below.

Also in Parker *v.* Gilliam & Rogerson, from Hertford; reversing the judgment below.

Also, in *doe ex dem.* Saunders *v.* McLain, from Craven; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in McBoyle *v.* Reeder, from Hertford; affirming the judgment below.

Per DANIEL, J. in Cole *v.* Cole, from Richmond; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Ragland, *v.* Huntington, from Cumberland; granting a new trial.

Also, in Whitfield *v* Johnston, from Martin; setting aside the non suit, and rendering judgment for the Plaintiff pursuant to the verdict.

Also, in Threadgill *et al. v.* Ingram, from Anson; judgment below reversed, and judgment here for Plaintiffs.

Also, in *doe ex dem.* Flynn *v.* Williams, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below.

Per GASTON, J. in Williams *v.* Buchanan, from Chatham; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Newlin *v.* Freeman, from Orange; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Hafner *v.* Irwin *et al.* from Mecklenburg; directing a new trial.

Also, in Cole and wife *v.* Robinson, from Richmond; Reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Braddy *v* Smiley, from Edgecomb; reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Bethea *v.* McLennan, from Cumberland; affirming the judgment below. *Raleigh Register.*

Dreadful Explosion—Great loss of Life.

New York, August 22, 1841.

The steamboat from Albany this morning brings us tidings of a dreadful calamity at Syracuse. Its origin was a fire, which broke out about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, in a carpenter's shop, on the Oswego canal, some twenty rods from its junction with the Erie. The immediate vicinity was covered with combustibles, and the firemen and other citizens crowded to the spot to extinguish the flames, when a barrel of gunpowder, which had been stowed in the shop, unknown to any one, except probably the tenant, exploded with terrible effect, instantly killing thirty or forty persons, and wounding a still larger number. Some fifteen persons were blown so utterly to pieces, that they could not be recognized. Some of them were collected in fragments.

Mormons.—Large numbers of Mormons are now on their way to the settlement in Hancock county, in Illinois. A large number from Europe recently arrived there, and more are expected. The settlement is said to contain between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, August 21

The bill to distribute the proceeds of public lands among the states was taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed at some length by Messrs. Smith of Is. King, M'Roberts, Walker, Buchanan, Prentiss, Evans, and others, when it was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso suspending its operation whenever the duty on any imported articles shall be increased beyond 20 per cent. to be computed according to the provisions of the comprose act, of March 2, 1833; to be renewed whenever such rate of duty shall be reduced to 20 per cent.

The debate upon this proposition continued until the Senate adjourned.

Monday, August 23

A resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th of August was laid on the table—yeas 28, nays 21.

The Land bill was again taken up for consideration. The amendment of Mr. Berrien was modified by him, and adopted—yeas 24, nays 18.

Mr. Linn moved to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the national defence. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Linn and Mr. Benton, and opposed by Mr. Smith, and negatived—yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. Tappan moved to postpone the bill until the first Monday in December next; which motion was negatived—yeas 21, nays 29.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 28 to 22.

The Senate then held a short executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

Tuesday, August 24

A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that it had passed "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

The bill was read the first and second time. Mr. Tappan moved to postpone the bill indefinitely; but his motion did not prevail—yeas 21, nays 24.

The bill was then committed to a select committe of five, to be appointed by the speaker. The committee consists of Mr. Berrien, Mr. Evans, Mr. Archer, Mr. Morehead, and Mr. Huntington.

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was then taken up, on its third reading.

Mr. Calhoun spoke near two hours in opposition to the bill, on the ground of its being unconstitutional, inexpedient, and impolitic.

Mr. Archer followed in favor of the distribution, and spoke until entirely exhausted, when he gave way without concluding his remarks.

The Senate held an executive session, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, August 25.

The consideration of the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, was again resumed.

Mr. Archer finished his argument commenced yesterday in favor of the general principles of the bill.

Mr. Woodbury followed in a speech of considerable length against the whole system of distribution, as unjust, unequal and injurious, and closed his remarks with the expression of an opinion that the President would withhold his assent from a measure clearly as unconstitutional as that of the bank charter.

Messrs. Tappan, Sevier, Walker and Wright also severally addressed the Senate at some length.

Thursday August 26

The land bill was taken up, and Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Young addressed the Senate for some time against the bill.

A few remarks were made on collateral issues by Messrs Archer, Sevier, and Lynn.

Mr. Rives briefly addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Benton followed; and after speaking until near four o'clock, Mr. Clay of Ala. moved that the Senate adjourn, but the motion was negatived—yeas 15, nays 31. Mr. Benton then resumed his remarks, and continued for nearly another hour, and then moved to recommit the bill in order to strike out the pre-emption clause; but this motion was also negatived—yeas 22, nays 29.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Surgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

Friday, August 27.

The bill relating to duties and drawbacks was taken up. The amendment first in order was to strike from the list of excepted articles "gold and silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace embroidery; laces of silk, thread, or cotton; and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold and silver; gems and precious stones, and pearls of all kinds when set; jewelry, including paste."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wright, Mr. Smith of Con. Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. King, on the ground that it would raise the duty on all these articles to 20 per cent. and as they were of great value and little bulk, and could be introduced with great facility, smuggling would be the consequence. A duty of 10, or even 5 per cent. it was argued, would produce a larger revenue.

Mr. Clay of Ky. advocated the amendment. He had, he said, been waited on by a committee of very intelligent persons, representing that particular interest, who had urged upon him the imposition of a duty of 20 per cent. He told those gentlemen they would be cheated, and the revenue cheated, by the efforts that would be made to smuggle those articles in to avoid so high a duty. They answered that they knew there was smuggling, but they also knew all the importers of those articles, and they meant to establish a system that would guard against smuggling by bringing the perpetrators to punishment. The committee considered there would be very little done in that business any how; and as they were articles of luxury, they thought it better to prevent any dissatisfaction which might arise from placing a less amount of duty on these articles than on necessaries. In a matter like this, general satisfaction was worth the loss of a little revenue. For the sake then of their friends in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, and in deference to that feeling, he would like the amendment to be retained. He would ask the yeas and nays on the proposition.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Benton advocated the amendment, though bitterly opposed to the whole bill.

The question on agreeing with the amendment of the committee was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays 5.

The farther consideration of the bill was then postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, August 21.

A resolution to close the debate in committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank, at 4 o'clock on Monday, was adopted, on motion of Mr. Sergeant—yeas 116, nays 76.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. Sergeant then offered the amendments indicated by him yesterday, first moving to strike out all after the enacting clause. Mr. Sergeant explained the principal points of difference between the bill proposed by his amendments, and the bill which recently passed both houses, but failed to become a law. He then entered upon the question more at large, and urged the importance of the measure, its immediate necessity, for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, the relief which it would afford to the country, and the clearly expressed will of the people in its behalf.

The hour having expired, Mr. S. resumed his seat, without concluding his remarks.

Mr. Wise next addressed the committee in opposition to the bill, and on the subject of the veto, the cabinet, &c.

His hour having elapsed, Mr. Turney arose and moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill; and the chair having decided that this motion took precedence over the motion of Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Wise addressed the committee during a second hour.

Mr. Marshall of Ky. next obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Proffit asked leave to introduce a resolution, declaring that if Congress chartered a fiscal agent, it should reserve the power to repeal the same whenever it saw fit. But objection was made.

Monday, August 23.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States was again taken up in committee of the whole; the question pending being on Mr. Turney's motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Marshall addressed the committee during the hour with great power and eloquence in favor of the bill, and in emphatic reply to the speech of Mr. Wise. The speech was brought abruptly to a close by the expiration of the hour, the rule having been rigidly enforced.

The debate, which was directed but little to the provisions of the bill, and partook much of a political character, was continued by Messrs. Gilmer, Proffit, W. Cost Johnson, Pope, Everett, and Underwood.

The hour of four having arrived, the house, in pursuance of its order of Saturday, proceeded without farther debate to vote on the amendments that were pending, or that might be offered.

Mr. Turney's motion to strike out the enacting clause was rejected—ayes 82, nays 102.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Sergeant, to strike out all *after* the enacting clause, and insert the amendments heretofore indicated by him.

Several amendments were proposed, all of which were lost.

The motion and amendments of Mr. Sergeant were then agreed to, by yeas 113, nays 55.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill to the house. The house concurred in the amendments of the committee, and ordered the bill to a third reading by a vote of 123 to 94.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the bill on the table, and the question being taken there were yeas 93, nays 128.

The main question was then taken, "Shall this bill pass?" and decided in the affirmative—yeas 126, nays 94. So the bill passed.

Mr. Sergeant moved to amend the title of the bill by inserting in lieu of the present title the words: "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." And the question being taken, the title was amended accordingly.

Tuesday, August 24.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the post office department.

On this subject a debate arose which took a very wide circuit, and continued until after three o'clock; when, there being no quorum, the committee rose, and the house anjourned.

Wednesday, August 4

The debate on the post office appropriation bill was again resumed, and continued through the day.

Thursday, August 26.

The debate on the bill for the relief of the Post Office Department, was continued until 12 o'clock, when, in pursuance of an order adopted this morning, the committee proceeded, without farther debate, to vote on the amendments offered. The committee then rose, and reported the bill, with an amendment, to the House. The amendment was agreed to; and the bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 127 to 48.

A bill providing for the funeral expenses of the late President (Gen. William H. Harrison,) was taken up and passed—yeas 128, nays 23. Among those who voted in the negative were Messrs. M'Kay and Saunders of this state.

The house, in committee of the whole, took up for consideration the bill in relation to the disposition of the statue of Washington in the rotunda of the capitol. The bill was amended in committee, reported to the house, and forthwith read the third time and passed.

Friday, August 27

The bill making appropriations for the purchase of sites, fortifications, &c. was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some explanations, was laid aside.

The bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was received from the Senate, with an amendment. Some conversation occurred upon the disposition of it, but nothing was determined on.

The bill making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, was taken up in committee and considered. An extended debate ensued; after which the bill was reported to the house without amendment. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was then read a third time, and passed.

The land bill was taken up by general consent, referred to the committee on public lands, and the amendment ordered to be printed.

The bill for repairing the Potomac bridge was read the third time and passed.

The bill for repaving and repairing Pennsylvania avenue, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Trial of McLeod.—The term of the court at which McLeod's trial is to take place, begins on the 27th of September inst., at Utica.

American Silver.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette says, that Mr. F. Blackburn has placed in the Exchange a sample of silver, entirely pure, from the Washington mine, Davidson county, North Carolina. The mass weighs 277 ounces, and is worth about four hundred dollars. As we do not remember to have seen any silver from mines in this country before, we made some inquiries as to the manner of obtaining it, and the chances of getting more; and the following is the result:

"The company went into operation, under a very advantageous charter from the state of North Carolina, about the 1st September, 1840, the mine being then but partially opened, and showing the bed of ore to be of very great extent, comprising millions of tons of ore, of the richest kind. In the early part of 1841, one furnace for smelting was put into operation, which, up to the present time, has produced 25 tons of mixed metal, (lead and silver;) the early smelting, from which this sample is made, yielding only about from one hundred to two hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton, and gradually improving up to this time, when it yields five to six hundred ounces per ton of mixed metal. Within the last few weeks, two more furnaces have been put in operation, and three more, making in all six, will go into operation very shortly, when the yield will equal from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per day, valuing from $525 to $800. The proceeds of the one furnace have been sufficient to more than pay the expenses of the mine since going into operation, up to the first of September, from which period the dividends of the company will commence"

"A PALPABLE HIT."

The editor of the Martinsburg Gazette, in a civil note of complaint to delinquents, apprizes those within reach, that *the sheriff* is his agent, and that this official dignitary is authorised to give receipts and *close accounts!* To another class of subscribers, the editor thus speaks:

"Our *distant* subscribers have us on *the hip*. We have no means of coming at them, other than by appealing to their sense of justice and honesty. We wonder sometimes if the blush of shame does not rise upon their cheek, when they see "the little blue" faithfully and regularly making its appearance at their fire side, to tell them of old times and old friends. We glance over our list occasionally, and meet the names of many whom we have known as men of sound integrity, and wonder by what code of morals they can quiet their consciences, when they reflect that they have received our paper for a number of years—some of them during our editorial career—without paying a cent for it." *Richmond Compiler.*

Something New.—Glass church bells are among modern wonders. One has just been cast in Sweden; its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any metal bell.

MARRIED,

At Rome, in April last, ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Jr., Esq., late American Charge at Madrid, to the Countess BENTIVOGLIO, daughter of Count Bentivoglio, of Rome.

Obituary.

Died, in Wake county, on Tuesday last, after a painful and protracted illness of several months, Mr. NATHANIEL JONES, son of Mr. Henry Jones, in the 23d year of his age.

Died, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 8th ultimo, EDWARD JONES, esq., in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Jones was a native of Ireland; he came to this country when a young man, and engaged in the mercantile business; he afterwards turned his attention to the Law, and succeeded in building up a reputation that secured for him the appointment of Solicitor General, which office he discharged with ability. For the last fifteen years he has been a recluse from business and society, resting his declining age on the bosom of his venerating and affectionate family.

Died, at Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday the 24th instant, JOSEPH GALES, father of one of the Editors of this paper, and of the wife of the other. He had completed his eightieth year on the 4th of February last, and appeared to have, so far as his health and constitution were concerned, the prospect of lengthened years before him; when he was, a few days afterwards, struck with a paralysis, under the effect of which he suffered immediate privation of speech, and has been at length called by his Maker hence to a better and a brighter world.

Mr. Gales was a native of the village of Eckington, (Derbyshire,) in England, and commenced business as a Printer and Bookseller, when of age, at Sheffield, where he established, in 1787, the *Sheffield Register*. Persecuted on account of his political principles, after publishing that popular paper for seven years, he emigrated in 1794, with his family, to the United States, spending on his way some months in Germany; arrived at Philadelphia in August, 1795, beginning business as a Printer there, and after a time purchasing from the elder Oswald the establishment of *the Independent Gazetteer*, which he published for a year, and resold it to Samuel H. Smith, Esq., (afterwards the founder of *the National Intelligencer*;) emigrated to North Carolina in September, 1799, and there established *the Raleigh Register*, which he published for forty years, and which is still published by his youngest Son, a native of North Carolina, the Father having only a year or two ago retired from the concern.

During this long life of useful labor he maintained an enviable reputation for the most blameless purity in private life, for devotedness to public duties, and for enlarged benevolence.

His last illness he sustained with that fortitude and meekness becoming the Christian faith, of which he was from his youth upwards a devout professor and follower. Surrounded by his mourning children and grandchildren, he sunk to rest, as a babe to its slumber, in the full hope of waking again to a glorious immortality. *Nat. Intel.*

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES
2 Thursday,	5 37	6 23	Last 8 h. 57 morn
3 Friday,	5 38	6 22	New 9 h. 46 morn
4 Saturday,	5 39	6 21	First 2 h. 26 morn
5 Sunday,	5 40	6 20	Full 10 h. 11 morn
6 Monday,	5 42	6 18	
7 Tuesday,	5 43	6 17	
8 Wednesday	5 44	6 16	

Commission Business.

THE subscriber having located himself in the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of conducting the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, takes this method of offering his services to his friends and the public generally. He will attend to the sale of any kind of produce sent to his care.

WALKER A. CAMERON.

REFERENCES.

Dunn, Mellwaine & Brownlay, Paul, Mellwaine & Co., Pannill & Lea, A Kevan & Brother, } Petersburg.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, James Webb, Jr. & Co., } Hillsborough, N. C.

Benjamin Edmunds, Dr. Charles Skinner, } Halifax Co., N. C.

August 26 3t-6w

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Tombigbee River on Fire.—While Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the removal of McGrew's Shoals, after boring to the depth of 378 feet his auger suddenly dropped and entirely disappeared. In the space of some several moments a deep hollow sound was heard resembling the rumbling noise of distant thunder, from the chasm below, and at the same instant gushed forth from the shaft thus made a clear, transparent, oleaginous substance or liquid, which boils up very similar to the effervescence of a boiling pot; and which owing to the sluggishness of the current, has gradually diffused itself over the whole surface of the river. A quantity has been collected, and upon application of fire, it is found to burn equal to the purest sperm oil.

To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire has been applied to the oil on the water, and the whole surface of the river is now burning, emitting a flame of most beautiful appearance, about 6 inches high, and has already extended about half way down to Fort Stoddard; the reflection of which upon the horizon at night, presents a most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in grandeur and beauty of appearance the aurora borealis.

Mobile Journal.

PICKLES.—We find the following in an exchange paper, and give it as we find it, without vouching for its correctness. But should it prove equal to its pretensions, it must be preferable to any mode with which we are acquainted.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives an efficient method of pickling cucumbers, which he learned from an old sea captain in the West Indies. The recipe is very simple, and the superiority of pickles cured by its directions, has been tested by many years' experience. They are neither affected by age or climate. The following is the recipe:—"To each hundred of cucumbers put a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficient to cover the whole. Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping, and in this condition, let them stand for twenty-four hours. They are then to be taken out and after being wiped perfectly dry, (care being taken that the skin is not broken,) placed in the jar, in which they are to be kept. Boiling Vinegar (if spice is to be used, it should be boiled with the vinegar,) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight delicious hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon the vines." The best vinegar to be used.

Farmer's Advocate.

The beautiful village of Waterford, in Saratoga county, New York, was nearly destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 11th ult. Between seventy and eighty houses were burnt, some of which were the most valuable in the place. The entire loss is estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons are lying in the prisons of the United States for debt.

A Fact.—Not long since a reformed drunkard was taken very sick, and for a time was unable to speak. His friends wishing to stimulate him, offered him some liquor. He could not speak, but shook his head, and continued to as often as it was offered him. When he recovered, he requested his friends not to offer him liquor unless they wanted to hurt his feelings. "Especially," said he, "when I am sick don't give it to me—it nearly killed me when I was *well*."

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred upon John Tyler President, of the U. States, by Amherst College, Massachusetts.

It was stated by Mr. Sevier in the Senate, during the discussion on the fortification bill, that on the border of Arkansas and Missouri there were *forty three thousand* Indian warriors, well provided with arms, and crouching ready for the spring, the moment England should give the signal for war. *Ral. Reg.*

Lucky.—A man in Rochester was lately robbed of his coat. Shortly afterwards seeing it lying on a canal boat he took possession, and upon feeling in the pocket he found a handsome supply of cash—an article which had heretofore been scarce in those receptacles.

A very easy method of putting a stop to the sophistic proofs of insanity which are produced to excuse crime, would be to declare by statute every murderer acquitted on the plea to be *ipso facto* an incurable malice, and to subject him to close confinement for life. As it is, any blackhearted wretch who contemplates the fool a week or two before the commission of the deed, and his worthy counsel can procure scores of witnesses to swear to his madness, and twelve grave men believe it. This cruel farce has been played long enough in the courts. *Alex. Gaz.*

Immense Wealth.—The ancestor of the Thelluson family died in England about one hundred and thirty years ago—directing by his will, that his property should accumulate for one hundred and fifty years, interest upon interest, and then the existing Young Thelluson to come into possession of the whole. The period expires in eighteen hundred and forty-eight. The present Mr. Thelluson in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, was forty years old, and poor; his son, the Heir, was eight years old, so that in his twenty-eighth year he will be master of twelve millions sterling, or upwards of fifty-three millions of dollars. Parliament tried to set aside the will at the time, but could not; they however passed an act, that no such will should be legal from that time forward!

Interest on fifty three millions of dollars is—three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum—two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars per month—eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars per day—three hundred and sixty-eight dollars per hour—six dollarsr pe minute.

The selfish gratifications of the bad, are both narrow in their circle, and short in duration.

VALUABLE

Chatham Property, FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of September next, the Property of the subscriber, viz.

That large and commodious Dwelling House built in 1837, well constructed, situated in a fine grove, about half a mile from the village of Pittsborough, having a commanding view of the same and of the surrounding country, with all the necessary out buildings, a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, two orchards of choice fruit trees, and about seven acres of land attached.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also a number of valuable young Negroes, one of them an excellent cook.

Also, a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, about two miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 200 acres, about 75 of which are in woods, 10 in meadow, well set with herds grass—a good Stock Farm.

Also, all the Stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c., consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

Two four-horse wagons, one one horse wagon, one cart, one large barouche, harness of every description, a portable horse power for driving different machines, a pair of iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about five feet high, and four years old next spring; one horse, one mule, several good cows, half Ayrshire heifers, hogs of the improved Berkshire, no bone Bedford and snap breed; a half blood Ayrshire bull, beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months old; a number of Ploughs, &c. &c.

Conditions of sale, six months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

In case of rain, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

HENRY A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, Aug. 13 87-ts

Land for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 28th of September next, at Wm. Trice's Store, will be sold the tract of land on which the subscriber lives, on the old Raleigh Road, seven miles from Hillsborough, on Pond's Creek; the sale will be on a liberal credit.

This tract contains 258 acres; one half of which or more, is wood land of excellent quality; much of the cleared land is good; it has upon it 10 or 15 acres of first rate Meadow land, a good Orchard, and an excellent Mill seat.

A good title will be given by the person who purchased this land when it was sold as my property under a deed of trust in October last.

JAMES RAINEY.

August 25. 87-

Flax-seed and Wheat Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices will be given for Flax Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mills on Enoe.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

N. B. My Carding Machines are now in full operation. T. W. H.

August 11. 86-

Stray.

TAKEN up by William Leathers, living fourteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 15th of August, 1841, a Roan HORSE, five feet high, and fourteen or fifteen years old. Valued at thirty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

August 24. 87--3w p

Attention!

To the Commissioned, non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Saturday the 18th of September, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 22nd of September, you will attend, with your respective Companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with six rounds of powder, for review.

By order of the Brigadier General of the sixth Brigade of North Carolina Militia.

THOMAS JONES, *Col. Com.*

August 25 87-

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the forty seventh Regiment.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend on the 3d day of September, in the town of Hillsborough, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for drill muster; and on Saturday the 4th of September, at 11 o'clock, for Court Martial.

WM. H. WOODS, *Col. Com.*

August 11. 86-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken *pro confesso.*

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00 55-3m

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry.*

June 9. 76-

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Maylard's Scoten Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5 71-6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55-

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52-

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77-

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R Smith v. *John Freeland and others.*

Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and files his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 79-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73-

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70-

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Lewis Whitefield, Richard Broach and wife Lucy, James Whitefield, and Lewis Rimmer and wife Polly, against *Michael Waterfield and wife Sally, Abel Whitefield, Abel Burch and wife Elizabeth, George Whitefield, Archibald Burch and wife Peggy.* } Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Michael Waterfield and Sally his wife, and Abel Whitefield, are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of June, A. D. 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $7 50 83—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened mass which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

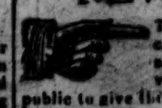
Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22-

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no false promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied every day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands, when properly persevered with, a sure cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given up as incurable by physicians of the first rank in standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dreadful pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitterluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greeneborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatchborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 86-

Five Cents Reward,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of THOMAS M'CANDLESS, about nineteen years of age. Five cents reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

HEZEKIAH TERRY.

Orange, August 6. 86-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; for per ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

BLANKS for sale at this Office